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FARM EXTRACTS

INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATION — AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND THE COUNTY AGENTS' OFFICE

Beans In Corn Field Up Soils At Low Cost

With corn and soybeans in the best stage for hogging off in practically all parts of the state, many Kentucky farmers are finding that growing the beans in the same row with corn offers a means of bringing about considerable soil improvement at small cost. Results being obtained by farmers in all sections of the state who co-operated with the College of Agriculture in conducting demonstrations on their farms show that nitrogen valued as high as \$11.50 was obtained through the use of about 30 cents worth of bean seed.

The highest value in nitrogen produced during the summer that has been reported up to the present time was the \$11.50 worth obtained by H. J. Miller, a Warren county farmer who lives near Howling Green. Another farmer in the same county who grew beans in corn obtained \$5.44 worth of nitrogen from each acre of his beans while a third Warren county farmer, R. H. Meng, had soybeans that produced \$8.16 worth of nitrogen from each acre of beans which he grew with corn.

Good stands of beans were obtained in each of these four cases despite the fact that the soybeans were grown with corn. In addition, each farmer reported that the yield of his corn had been reduced little if any by the beans. The stand of beans was heaviest on the farm of Mr. Miller where five bean stalks were found to every one of corn. Eighty per cent of the nitrogen produced, which is the most expensive plant food element required by Kentucky soils, will be returned to the land when the beans and corn are hogged down. In addition, it is estimated that the beans growing in the corn will produce 150 pounds more of pork an acre than is obtained when corn alone is hogged down.

The amount of nitrogen produced in the bean yield on each farm was determined from the fact that each 1,000 pounds of green beans contain about 6.8 pounds of nitrogen which was valued at 20 cents a pound. Two-thirds of this expensive plant food element was taken from the air, soils and crops specialists estimate. The amount of digestible feed produced by beans and corn growing together is said to be ten per cent higher than that produced when the beans and corn are grown separately.

Drains Reclaim Field For Mullenberg Farmer

A tile drainage system installed at a cost of \$32.02 an acre has enabled W. G. Duncan, who operates a farm near Greenville, Muhlenberg county, to convert one of the poorest pieces of his land into the most productive, according to a report which he has just made on a demonstration conducted in co-operation with the extension division of the College of Agriculture.

Before being drained the ten-acre field had a number of seepage spots and was so wet that many parts of it could not be cultivated in the spring. A portion of it was drained naturally but despite this fact, the major part of the field was extremely wet during most of the season because of the dense clay subsoil. Previous to drainage, the field had never produced a crop yield that was near enough to pay for the cost of cultivation.

Now that the field is properly drained, Mr. Duncan says that it is one of the best ones on the farm. A heavy crop of soybeans produced so in during the summer is considered good evidence that the drainage system accomplished its work. The value of the system was further demonstrated during the early summer when no water was left standing on the field after a four-inch rain. The tile were installed at an average depth of three feet in laterals that were placed approximately 80 feet apart. The cost of \$32.02 an acre included the cost of the tile, freight charges, and the labor of digging the trenches and laying the tile.

Many farmers are expected to drain their wet fields during the coming year as a result of similar demonstrations which are being conducted in all sections of the state. Farmers who are contemplating the installation of a drainage system are being urged to lay out their proposed lines and order the necessary tile at once so as to have them on hand when the best season for laying them arrives. The trenches are best dug during the winter and early

spring when the ground is soft and labor plentiful.

If the area to be drained is more than seven or eight acres, or if the grade of the tile line is less than three feet in every 100 feet, the drainage survey and the depth of the trenches at every 50-foot station should be determined from levels taken by an engineer, according to Earl G. Welch, farm engineering specialist of the college.

Scrub Cows 'Eat Profit', Fair Exhibit Will Show

"Do you keep cows or do cows keep you?" will be one of the questions that will confront Kentucky farmers and dairymen when they visit the coming State Fair, according to N. R. Elliott, who is in charge of the educational exhibit which will be made by the extension division of the College of Agriculture. The question will form the main theme of the exhibit which will be made by the college dairy department to show why farmers and dairymen cannot afford to keep low-producing cows.

The college exhibit will be made up of twelve displays to show different phases of farm and home work being carried on over the State. As in former years, the exhibit will be housed in the grandstand building.

The exhibit of the dairy department will be built around the models of two cows—one a well-bred, high-producing animal and the other a scrubby, boarder type of individual found on many farms. A large blackboard will be displayed over the models of the animals to show the profits that each type of cow returns to the farmer during a year. The records on this board, which will be taken from two farms in Kentucky, will show that the milk and cream alone from ten cows of the high producing type yield almost two and one-half times as much profit during the course of a year as that from ten cows of the scrub type. Feed records from the same farms will show that the ten poor cows consume as much during a year as do the ten profitable cows.

The value of the well-bred cows will be further emphasized by other facts which will be displayed with the two models. The relative value of the calves from the well-bred and scrub cows the amount of feed consumed during a year by each type of cow and the amount of labor required to take care of them will be shown by means of actual results obtained on the two farms.

Renters Turn Attention To Farm Lease Contracts

Many Kentucky farmers who operate rented land already are studying the problem of leasing contracts for the coming year, according to inquiries being received by the farm economics department of the College of Agriculture. The demand for information of this kind is being met through the distribution of a special publication entitled, "Share Leasing Contracts for Kentucky Farms," which points out that the question of satisfactory leasing contracts is of considerable importance in view of the fact that about one-third of the farmers in the state are either renters or share croppers.

Members of the college farm economics department are urging that farmers in these two classes make early plans to acquaint themselves with lease contracts that will work out profitably both for the landlord and the tenant. Studies made by the department over a period of several years have brought to light rented farms in various parts of the state for which leasing contracts have been worked out that are profitable and satisfactory to all parties concerned. The terms of these contracts together with many other pointers are given in the new publication.

By far the greater number of farm tenants in Kentucky raise tobacco or tobacco and corn on shares, the publication states. Some of the satisfactory conditions for raising tobacco and corn, wheat and hay on shares together with points on share renting for dairying are outlined. A model share lease that provides for a joint interest in tobacco, corn hay and hogs together with a tobacco corn and live stock share lease are contained in the new publication. The two general types of share crop-plan plans in use in Western Kentucky also are outlined together with a model lease for farmers in that section of the state. Considerable attention is paid in the new publication to the general form of the share lease and the fundamental

points that need consideration when it is made.

Farmers Find Culls Do Not Produce Eggs

Eighty hens culled from the flock of 180 Brown Leghorns owned by W. W. Hampton, an Oldham county farmer who lives near Goshen, failed to produce a single egg during the week after they were removed from the flock, according to a report which he has just made on the culling demonstration conducted on his farm by poultrymen of the College of Agriculture. Scores of reports being received on similar demonstrations conducted in all parts of the state during the last few weeks by the college poultrymen and county agricultural agents show that practically every poultry flock in the state contains a surprising percentage of boarder hens that can be disposed of without reducing the egg production of the flock.

During the week before culling the 180 hens in Mr. Hampton's flock produced a total of 180 eggs. During the week after the 80 boarder hens were removed, the 100 hens produced as many eggs as the 180 had produced during the week before culling.

Similar results were obtained by Mrs. Lee Kendall, who lives near Campbellsville, Taylor county, and who also had her flock culled as a demonstration for farmers and poultry keepers in that section of the state. Fifteen hens removed from her flock of 48 Barred Plymouth Rocks because they showed the characteristic signs of being low producers failed to lay a single egg during the week after culling. During the week before culling, the 48 hens in the flock produced a total of 32 eggs while the 33 hens that were kept as layers produced 24 eggs during the week after culling.

Sixty hens in a mixed flock owned by Mrs. Charles Gentry, Fayette county, produced a total of 69 eggs during the week before the culling demonstration on her farm while the 50 hens that were kept as layers laid a total of 57 eggs during the week after culling. The 10 hens removed as culls failed to produce an egg during the week after they were removed.

Farm And Home News From Over Kentucky

Morgan county farmers officially entered the fall cover crop campaign being conducted over the state by the extension division of the College of Agriculture when 192 of them attended a series of five night meetings held by County Agent R. B. Rankin. Suggestions as to what crops to use in protecting fields from erosion and leaching during the winter together with the best methods of handling the crops were outlined by R. E. Stephenson, the college soils specialist.

Forty Nelson county farmers accompanied by County Agent C. L. Hill recently joined in an automobile tour which took them to the College of Agriculture farm at Lexington and other points of interest in the bluegrass section. After inspecting the various lines of work being carried on at the college farm, the visitors continued their trip to prominent farms in that section. Sixty farm boys from Campbell county headed by County Agent H. F. Link joined the Nelson county party at Lexington.

Eleven hens culled from the flock of 49 Barred Plymouth Rocks owned by Mrs. W. G. Sullivan, Taylor county, failed to produce a single egg during the week after they were removed from the flock, according to a report she has made on the culling demonstration conducted on her farm. The week before culling the 49 hens produced a total of 94 eggs while the 38 that were kept as layers produced 101 eggs during the week after the demonstration.

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This is not a stripped tractor, pared down to make a price, but complete with all essential equipment—pulleys, fenders, platform, throttle-governor, adjustable drawbar, angle lugs, brakes. This equipment, worth more than \$100 and necessary on any tractor to make it serviceable and safe, included in our price. No extras to buy.

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The Hartford Herald
Hartford, Kentucky

POT OF GOLD IN GIFT TO RETIRING VETERAN

**Capt. N. Ferree Leaves Treasury
After 55 Years' Service; Son
Killed in Spanish War**

Capt. Newton Ferree, 3465 Macomb street northwest, who at 78 years of age, was the oldest employe of the Treasury department, was honored on his retirement yesterday by his colleagues of the register's office, where he has served 55 years. Exercises were held in the register's office. Following the exercises there was a luncheon.

Capt. Ferree received a pot of gold from the division of paid securities, and a purse from other clerks of the departments. His work was eulogized by Hurley V. Speelman, register; Mrs. Corrine S. Bloud and Maj. H. L. Denar, commander, G. A. R.

Born at Belle Vernon, Pa., in 1844, Capt. Ferree enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry and served until 1864, when he was given a clerkship in the War Department by Secretary Stanton.

Resigning two months later, Capt. Ferree went home and assisted in organizing the 157th Ohio volunteer infantry. He returned in the year to Washington, resumed his clerkship. He was appointed in 1867 head of the division of paid securities in the Treasury, which he held until his retirement yesterday. Capt. Ferree organized Gen. Lyon post, No. 9, G. A. R. His son Newton was killed in the Spanish war.

In the course of her remarks on the above occasion, Mrs. Bloud, who, before her marriage, was Miss Corinne Shultz, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Oza Shultz, of Hartford, recited the following original poem:

"AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW"

"At The End of The Rainbow," it is said,
"You will find a pot of gold."
And the story filled us with wonder
When as children to us it was told.

But as childhood's years sped from us
One by one, we've put away
All our childish faiths and fancies,
Brownies, ghosts and goblins gay.

But ever to us is clinging
(Tho' we live to three score ten)
The hope that in life's journey
We shall reach our Rainbow's end.

And now it has all been proven—
The pot of gold has been found—
(Bringing truth to that old saying)
We have it safe and sound.

And it comes at the end of a rainbow,
A rainbow that lasts and endures
Fifty-five years of service
For my glorious country and yours.

In our minds we picture a rainbow
As bright colors arranged in the sky
But in this, we have one far better,
In colors that never shall die.

Years of work and service woven,
Stretched across a well spent life,
Sparkling, glowing to our vision
Bringing cheer in days of strife.

Such a rainbow is stretched gayly
Over our whom we know well
And we wish the pot were larger, and
That it, our love could tell.

But each coin that it is bringing
Represents one year he worked—
Fifty-five years of honest effort
With never a duty shirked.

It's a record we all may envy,
It's a record, few can attain.
A life given to Uncle Sammy
With never a tho't of gain.

It shall be an inspiration
To us, each and every one
To try to give better service
Than we have ever done.

Take this pot of gold, dear Captain,
And let it speak to you
All the kind and loving wishes
That our faltering words can't do.

Let it tell you how we'll miss you
But also, how glad we'll be
Anytime you'll come to see us
At one hundred nineteen D.

And ever keep in your memory—
Let the days bring what they may
That our love is following you ever
That you're in our hearts to stay.

May dame fortune smile her kindest,

May good health with you abide,
May the best of all that's going
Be ever found at your side.

Come back to see us often
This please don't forget
And thus it won't seem possible
That you're not with us yet.

May the years that you've spent
With us
Be pleasant to recall.

May the years that are to follow
Be the best ones of them all.
C. S. B.

ABOUT TOBACCO CUTTIN' TIME

(T. T. FRAZIER)

The pollen is on the golden rod,
The pumpkin is yellowin' on the vine.

And the sun shines kinder lazy like
About tobacco cuttin' time.

The nights have grown a little chilly
And the watermelon's fine
In the mornin' while the dew is on,
About tobacco cuttin' time.

Persimmons are kinder gettin' ripe,
Wild grapes are in their prime,
And it's a fine time to 'possum hunt
About tobacco cuttin' time.

The katydid is heard at night
From tree and weed and vine,
And the crab grass is seeded out
About tobacco cuttin' time.

Of all the seasons of the year
There's none that's more sublime
Than when the work's all rounded
up
About tobacco cuttin' time.

All the kids have started to school,
And you alone are left behind.
To do the work of two at once
About tobacco cuttin' time.

Then eat your watermelon on ice,
From off table tops that shine,
But give me mine some dewy night
About tobacco cuttin' time.

Take your celery and cranberry
sauce
But the whippoorwill peas are mine,
And they're more delicious than ever
About tobacco cuttin' time.

MCGRADY

Sept. 5.—The revival meeting at Mt. Hermon has been well attended and much interest is manifested. The preaching is by pastor, M. E. Wilcox.

Mr. Jack Harris attended the holiness meeting at Hartford, Sunday night. Much good has been accomplished by the services. The preaching was by Rev. Otis H. Randall.

Maxie Hurt, wife and children, Lora B. Bessie and Arthur, of Taylor Mines, were week-end guests of E. A. Halle and family, of this place. A revival is in process at Concord Baptist Church. The preaching is by the pastor, Rev. Oscar Ashby, assisted by Rev. M. G. Snell.

The McGrady school has a good enrollment this year. Miss Clifton Austin is teaching.

Rev. Wilbert Halle, of Olaton, visited in this vicinity from Saturday until Monday conducting song and prayer services and attending the Concord meeting.

E. A. Halle, of Williams' Mines, Maudie Travis and Delmer W. Halle, of McGrady and W. E. Halle, of Olaton, visited Henry M. Ashby, of Hartford R. 2, Sunday evening and had prayer meeting. Mr. Ashby has been an invalid six years. He was baptized in a sheet some years ago by Rev. W. J. Miller.

Three cheers for the Hartford Herald and the grand improvements and interest its management has undertaken in giving Ohio County a modern newspaper.

HORTON

Sept. 5.—Mrs. Edward Austin, of Nebraska, and Miss Ruth Stevens, of Beaver Dam, visited Mrs. Leola Smith, recently.

Mr. Addison Williams, of Rockport, is the guest of her grandmother, this week.

Miss Lucy Smith, of Horton, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Asa Wooley, of Canbyville.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Thomson and little daughter, Marguerite Harris, of Horton, spent the week-end with Mrs. Thomson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alford, of Rosino.

Mr. Henry Wright, of McHenry, spent the week-end with friends and relatives.

Miss Pauline Rock, of Ricketts, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Josephine Thomson, of this place.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Mulberry Street, Hartford, two stories, 7-rooms; convenient, in good repair and can be had at a bargain. See W. J. BEAN, 35-37

CAPITOL CULLINGS

Washington, D. C., Sept. 9.—The slush-fund collectors of the Republican National Committee are having rough sledding these days, meeting with rebuffs from sources never known to win in the past when called on to yield up the deats. Milton E. Alles, the treasurer of the Committee, is president of the Riggs National Bank of Washington, which is the representative here of the National City Bank of New York, which of course means that it is one of the numerous tentacles of that great financial octopus, J. P. Morgan and Co. Hence, Mr. Alles is in a pretty direct sense Mr. Morgan's representative. He was selected because all of his business would recognize his signature as implying a suggestion that "you had better come across if you want to maintain yourself in good standing with the head of the Money-bag of America." The principle of implied suggestion is well understood in the Republican National Committee—in fact, it was recognized long before Roosevelt wrote that famous letter to Harriman in which he said: "You and I are both practical men." That delicate expression yielded \$210,000 in cash. But these diplomatic maneuvers don't always bring the cash—there is a revolt on. One of the most interesting evidences consists of the letter written to Mr. Alles the other day by Colonel Charles M. Warner, president of the Warner Sugar Refining Company, and of the Warner-Quinlan Company, a man who is well past 75 years old and who has voted the Republican ticket all of his life. A careful examination of his letter fails to disclose any intimation that he intends voting that ticket this year. He says:

"My Dear Mr. Alles: I have your letter of Aug. 9, in which you ask my co-operation to secure the election of a Republican Congress in November. I have voted the Republican ticket for fifty-five years and have made contributions whenever requested by the Republican party."

"You ask me if I have observed that the Democrats true to form, are basing their hopes on 'discontent' and 'dissatisfaction.' Haven't they a right to feel discontented and dissatisfied?"

"What has the Republican Congress done to cheapen the cost of living? What pledge has it redeemed?"

"You are trying to bring the cost of labor down, but how can you expect to accomplish this and satisfy the workman? If you keep the cost of living up? You may think I talk this way because I am President of one of the largest independent cane sugar refining companies. I plead 'guilty.' My company is anxious to serve the consumer of sugar with a cheap article. I am discontented and dissatisfied in seeing a little clique in Congress passing a tariff wholly unnecessary, having no other purpose than to make the public pay, and for no other reason than to let certain interests fatten at the public expense."

"I think the people are disgusted with the present performances of the Republican party, as exemplified by its Administration, and the only way these Republicans, who are now drunk with power, can be disciplined is to elect Democratic Congressmen to office."

At Washington it is assumed that a letter such as was addressed to Mr. Warner is not sent on its way before having been approved by the "best minds" among the Republican managers. It would therefore appear as if the party, as at present controlled, intends to renominate President Harding two years hence, although at the National Capitol much concern is felt over whether he can win. If made the standard-bearer again, this concern finds expression in the statement to Mr. Warner that if a Democratic Congress is elected this fall it will be hailed as a "forerunner of his (Harding's) defeat two years hence."

The Honorable Perry W. Howard, a colored mother from Mississippi is holding an appointment as Assistant to the Attorney General at a salary of \$5,000 per year, but the business of prosecuting illegal trusts and monopolies is so slack that his services are not needed at the Department of Justice. Hence, with a fine consideration for the real needs of a hard-pressed party, the Attorney General has loaned Mr. Howard to the Republican National Committee for the purpose of going through Ohio and Indiana seeking to line up the negro vote, increasing education and developing thinking power and steadily removing the negro vote from its former status as a chattel of the Republican party. More and more the colored brother is becoming independent in thought and action.

COOPER BROS' Fall Showing of MILLINERY

Will be on display any time you wish to see it. Don't fail to see our large and complete line of Millinery. It's open for your inspection, and if you want any information in regard to Millinery, Miss Mary Beeler, who is capable and always glad to help you, will show you through.

We Have Our Store Full of New Merchandise for Fall

Such as Dress Goods of all kinds from the cheapest up. We carry a full line of Coat Suits and one-piece Dresses, \$15.00 to \$50.00.

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Shoes, etc. We handle the national advertised line of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes and Florsheim Shoe for men, the Queen Quality Shoe for women, and Billiken Shoe for children, so come and give our store a look and be convinced that this is the place to trade.

Yours for Quality,

COOPER BROS.,

Beaver Dam, Ky.

He is recognizing the fact that the party has accepted his support, without which it could not elect one president in twenty years, and gives him practically nothing in return. The race gets about three good appointments and a few dozen wash-room jobs for three millions of votes, without which votes the Republican party would present the spectacle of a dissolving view.

...

All through the House and Senate debates on the new tariff bill there is found a red string running—a constant reference to the high rates that are specially aimed to keep out the manufactured goods of Germany. The big Republican leaders, from Fordney to McCumber, are constantly dangling before the eyes of the people the fear of German goods being sold here. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, speaking in the Senate, took up this phase of the question and very ably pointed out the evil effects of this constant war of the Republicans against anything that looks like encouraging a market in America for the products of the German people. He showed how German trade would be a benefit to us and would be largely the means of allowing the German nation, no longer a despotic monarchy but a pulsant Republic, to get upon her feet, pay her war debts and take her place once more among the virile nations of the world. Without this opportunity to help herself the outlook is indeed dark for Germany. President Wilson repeatedly pointed out in his utterances that we were not making war upon the German people, but upon the despotic rulers of Germany. Now that they have passed from the stage, the Republicans in control of Congress are mak-

ing an economic war on the struggling, earnest, industrious people of Germany. They are building a tariff wall so high that German entery, toys, machinery and all other products of the Fatherland will not be able to enter our markets. Was it for this that the people of German antecedents, living in America, voted Harding and the Republican Congress into power? For no disguise can conceal the fact that the German-American vote gave Congress to the Republicans in 1918 and aided greatly in the victory of 1920. How will those people regard this deliberate attempt of the Republicans to destroy the most promising trade of the struggling German Republic?

But this is what could be expected from the Republican party. They repudiated our pledge to the Allies to make no separate peace with Germany; they threw into the discard that covenant which was aimed to prevent future wars, thus severing the bonds between us and the allies; and while we have no reparations claims against Germany (due to President Wilson's attitude) yet this administration has lent England and France every aid toward forcing bankrupt Germany to pay—to the last centing. Germany was in a fair way to secure a great reduction of her reparation bill when on May 4, 1921, Secretary Hughes wrote his note in which he made it plain that Germany was in a fair way to secure a pathy from this country and that she should settle her bills with the Allies. That this note was sent under a preconcerted arrangement with the Allies is evidenced by the fact that England, France and Belgium addressed communications to

the German government on the same day.

Senator Knute Nelson, the senior Senator from Minnesota, (a former Republican of Norwegian descent) was supposed to have in his veins the fiery and impetuous blood of the Vikings, swayed by its burning dose of high tariff medicine like any child. He whimpered at the burdens being placed on the people who sat at his Washington table, but under the party cloak of that organization which sold its independence of action to the big interests, which thrived its campaign fund, he voted for the whole team of sugar robbery, wool robbery, cotton goods thievery, the whole rotten battery of venality floundered forth under the guise of "protection." He cried out "We are in the hands of the Philistines!" but he lacked the courage to use his vote as a sword aimed at the forehead of the Goths and Romans. He added in that the kind of tariff you want to build upon the American people, we want to know it. I never heard of a more unbecomable display. I would be ashamed to go back to Minnesota and tell the people I had voted for a tax of 100 per cent on the woolen cloth all of us have to wear in winter time." Further on he said: "They have us by the throat, and, perhaps, it would be wiser to take the medicine in silence and turn our heads toward Providence and hope to get relief from that source. That was not the battle cry of the son of a hundred Vikings—it was the craven squeal of a man who was false to his constituents and his country's needs."

Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

RADIO

HOW TO CONSTRUCT SIMPLE RADIO SETS

Materials That Are Necessary and Method of Assembling and Mounting Them.

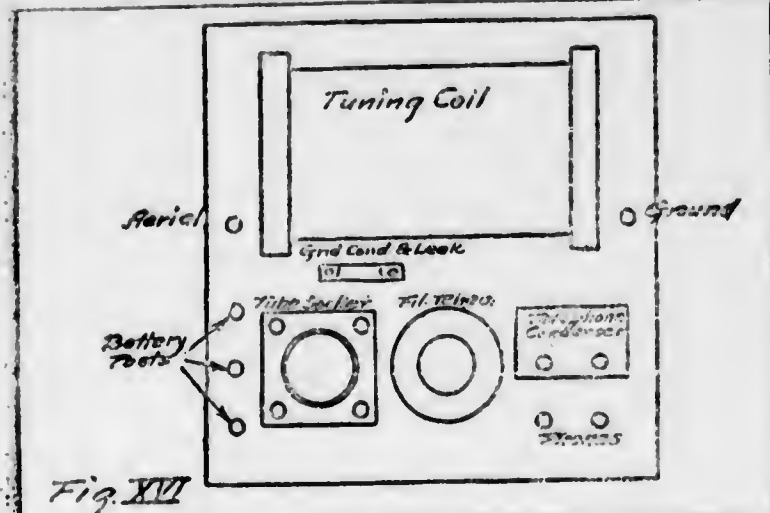
For those who would like to construct a simple nonregenerative vacuum tube receiver, the details of several sets will be given, before taking up the explanation of the vacuum

Five binding posts. This set requires, of course, an "A" battery to light the vacuum tube filament and a "B" battery to furnish the plate potential. The "A" battery should be a six-volt storage battery of not less than 20 ampere hours' capacity. One 22½-volt "B" battery unit is necessary for a source of plate potential.

Assembling the Coil.

Starting one-half inch from one end of the cardboard tube, wind on the No. 22 D.C.C. wire until within one-half inch of the other end of the tube. Fasten one end of the winding to the tube, but allow some surplus wire on the other end for making a connection. After the winding is in place apply a thin coat of orange shellac to hold the turns in place.

Assemble the circuit elements of wood in the geometrical center of



the set as an amplifier. The elements which will be described depend upon the vacuum tube for a detector or as a rectifier not having the additional function of an oscillator.

The first set described will be that of a tuning coil mounted on a horizontal base board. The following materials are necessary for its construction:

The Tuning Coil.

A piece of cardboard tubing, outside diameter, three inches, and five inches long. It will cost about 10 cents.

One hundred feet of No. 22 D.C.C. enamel wire. Cost about 25 cents.

One standard slider to fit 1½ by ½ inch brass rod. Cost about 40 cents.

A six-inch length of ½ by ½ inch square brass rod. Cost about 20 cents.

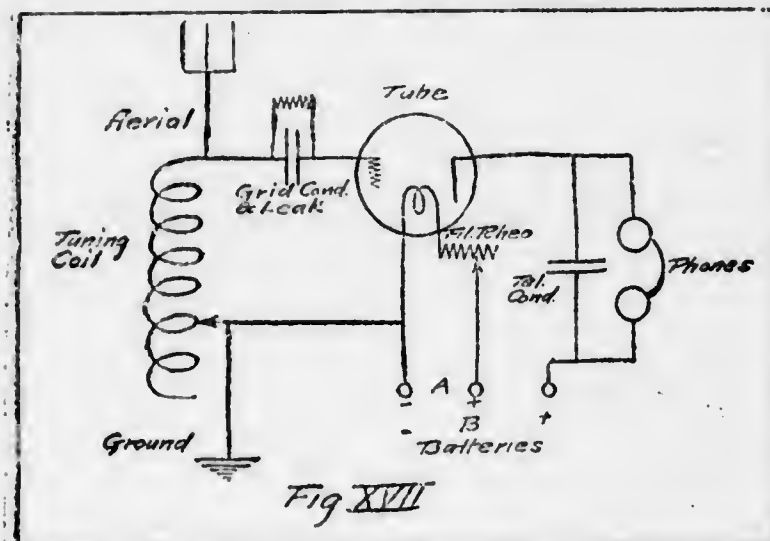
Two circular blocks of wood, whose diameter is just equal to the inside

square blocks and whose diameter is just equal to the inside of the tube.

When thoroughly dry clip the two end blocks into the wood and by means of a few driving nails driven through the cardboard tube fasten the end blocks to the wood tube.

The slider is to be mounted on top of the coil and should be capable of making contact with any part of the wire on the tube. In order to remove the insulation from the wire, just under the rod where the slider moves back and forth wrap a piece of sandpaper around a thin piece of wood and using another piece of wood as a guide, sandpaper the insulation from the winding.

Drill a hole one-eighth inch in diameter through the slider rod about



diameter of the cardboard tubing and between ½ and 1½ inch thick.

Two binding posts. Some orange shellac.

The Detector.

A type U V Radiotron vacuum tube which sells for \$5.

The standard vacuum tube socket costing about \$1.

A filament rheostat of 511 ohms resistance costing about \$1.

A condensation grid condenser and grid leak for the U V 250 Radiotron costing 55 cents.

In addition a phone condenser costing 50 cents.

One pair of Marbach No. 50 receivers costing \$2.

For mounting on base board:

One piece of wood eight inches square

one-fourth inch in from each end so that the rod is fastened in place; see that the contact finger on the bottom of the slider can at all times make good contact with the windings. Mount a binding post on either end of the coil, attaching one by means of a wire to the slider rod and the other to the end of the wire wound on the tube, and the tuning coil is complete.

Mounting the Set on Base Board.

It is only necessary now to mount the component parts on the base board and connect them up.

Fig. 16 shows the relative positions of the instrument mounted on an eight-inch square base board, with the actual wiring diagram. Fig. 17 shows a schematic diagram of the wiring of the same set.

HORSE "CEMETERY" IN EGYPT

American Expedition Has Unearthed Graves of Steeds That Once Bore Proud Royalty.

Objects unearthed at El-Kur'u, on the Upper Nile, by the Harvard university, Museum of Fine Arts expedition shed new light on the early history of Ethiopia, the tombs of all the kings from 750 B. C. to 250 B. C. having been recovered.

It is known that King Piankhy was a great connoisseur of horses. In his account of his besieging the Egyptian city of Eshmun he tells of his anger at finding the horses of King Nubat starved thin as a result of the siege. Hence it is reasonably conjectured that Piankhy started a cemetery of horse graves which was found at El-Kur'u—the only burying ground of its kind that has been discovered in the Nile valley. Here, in four rows, are the graves of the steeds of several monarchs. They have been plundered, but not so thoroughly as to prevent finding some of the trappings; a plume carrier, a silver head band, four strings of very large bronze balls, heads, amulets and other objects.

These horses were manifestly sacrificed at the funeral of the king in order that their spirits might accompany his into the other world. The sacrifice of men and animals at funerals is now well established as an ancient Ethiopian custom by excavations in Kerem. But the sacrifice of horses was a thousand years before the beginning of the Ethiopian monarchy, and in all the royal tombs of Napata no other survival of the custom was detected.

WON FAME AS SEA FIGHTER

Scandinavian Hero Also the Center of Many Legends That Have Endured Him to Posterity.

One of the great Scandinavian heroes of modern times was Tordenskjold, who rose from the rank of naval cadet to admiral in eight years, and died at the age of thirty, and is accounted today as a naval strategist of the first order. It was Tordenskjold who, by his operations against Charles XII of Sweden, preserved the freedom of his native Norway and saved the integrity of Denmark.

All his experiences were exceedingly colorful and picturesque, so much so, indeed, that legend has been busy in providing him with an array of adventures which undoubtedly never happened. One of these is the story that, when a boy, he sat down on a grindstone to wear out the leather patches which had been put on the seat of his trousers as a punishment for tearing his clothes. Once he pursued a frigate much larger than his own until his ammunition gave out. He sent word to the enemy, inviting the commander to come aboard for a glass of wine and asking whether he would lend some powder to continue the fight. It was this sort of bravado which his age delighted in. He was killed in a duel in 1720.

Disillusionment.

Into the restaurant she came, with the air of a princess, a truly regal figure clad in brown from top to toe, and looking as if she had just visited a Parisian modiste and a beauty parlor—a perfectly groomed, handsome woman.

There was an air of refinement about her. She looked expensively turned out in the simple, deceptive way.

She seated herself at a table and there were little exclamations of admiration and envy from other diners near.

A waitress approached. Every one hushed to listen to the beautiful creature speak.

In a high-pitched voice she ordered: "Bring me an onion omelet."

It was brought and she ate it with her spoon!

Oldest Known Paint.

White lead is the very oldest light-colored paint of which anything is known. It was mentioned by the Greek general, Xenophon, who wrote some 400 years B. C. It was made by putting vinegar in a jar then some twigs to support the layers of lead above the vinegar. After the lead was placed on the twigs the jar was covered to keep out the dirt and buried in stable manure. The manure fermented, produced a gentle heat and also carbonic acid gas.

When the jar was opened after a considerable period the lead would be corroded under the influence of the heat and gas. Thus a large proportion of the lead would be changed into a fine white powder which could be purified and used as a paint for paint.

"Charge of the Light Brigade."

The charge of the light cavalry at the battle of Balaklava in 1854 during the Crimean war, and celebrated in Tennyson's great poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," was one of the most noted military actions of modern times. It was the result of a serious blunder on the part of the British commander.

A large force of Russians, more or less disorganized by the British heavy cavalry, was attacked by the "Light Brigade," under Lord Cardigan. The Russians had reformed on their own ground, and of the 670 of the British force, only 198 returned to their own lines after the failure of the charge. It was in this same action that the British infantry was first termed a "thin red line."

HELP THE OLD FOLKS

A Helping Hand Extended to Many Old People in Hartford

The infirmities of age are many. Most old people have a bad back. The kidneys are often weak. Or worn out with years of work. Backache means days of misery. Urinary troubles, nights of unrest. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped to make life easier for many.

They are doing so for old and young.

Hartford people are learning this. Read the following local endorsement.

L. P. Turner, retired farmer, Clay St., Hartford, says: "I am glad to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills, because they relieved me when my kidneys and back gave me trouble. I consider Doan's Kidney Pills a reliable kidney medicine and deserving of great praise." Statement given November 15, 1916.

On January 25, 1912 Mr. Turner said: "I have had no reason to change my mind about the reliability of Doan's Kidney Pills. They have practically cured me for I haven't needed them for a long time."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Turner had. Foster-McMillan Co., Mfgs., Buffalo, N. Y.—Advertisement.

FRANKLIN KEPT HIS LAURELS

Appropriately, Apostle of Thrift Was Allowed to Retain Ornaments for Exceptional Times.

New York, the Sun of that city states, is one place where there are almost laurels enough to go around. It is the custom of the city to be generous with them, but they never last. Three days is about the limit.

That is, three days marks about the length of time when the crowd will endure the sight of them on the living. After that they view them with amusement. But when hung on a bronze or marble statue by common consent and the custom of the park department they are given thirty days.

Benjamin Franklin was permitted to keep his last crop of laurels longer than most statues. Although it was by reason of his very many illustrious qualities that his statue became a landmark in Park row, it was particularly because of his position as the patron saint of all those who hold thrift as a cardinal virtue that he was adorned some weeks ago with more wreaths than any Kewallian ever managed to hang on himself.

He kept them, too, until they were of absolutely no more use. The day they were put up people traveled from all five boroughs to gaze at the bronze likeness of the publisher of "Poor Richard's Almanac"—that first of all the best sellers of America—and to consider their own sins or to contemplate their own virtues in the matter of thrift. But this week when they were cut down no one paid the slightest attention to the two "white wings" who were climbing about the pedestal jerking down the wreaths and slinging them on the pavement.

GOT NAME FROM INDIAN CHIEF

How the City of Medicine Hat, in Canada, Acquired Its Decidedly Odd Cognomen.

Medicine Hat, the Canadian city which figures so prominently in weather reports, and which possesses undoubtedly one of the most extraordinary names of all the cities of the world, acquired its title from an old Blackfoot chief whose topee stood on the site which is today the center of the city. He was highly celebrated for an amazing headgear to which he attributed magical powers, and which he called his "medicine hat." Good fortune was supposed to attend him whenever he wore it, whether at war or on the hunt.

Once a great battle was fought between the Blackfeet and the Crees on the site of the present city. The fight went against the Crees and, just as they prepared to leave the field, a strong gust of wind caught the "medicine hat," lifted it off the head of the chieftain and deposited it in the river. This was considered an evil omen and the Blackfeet immediately fled to the mountains in great disorder.

Why a "Jumper?"

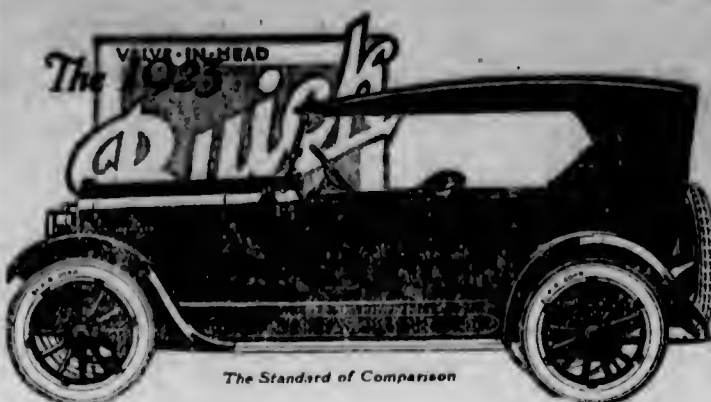
The word was originally a "jump" and is first met in 1615, as a "jacket or loose coat reaching to the thighs."

The dainty feminine garment of today owes its parentage to the shapeless garment of coarse sackcloth sometimes worn by coal heavers or dock laborers! For this was the original "jumper," essentially a male garment of the most primitive type. Indeed, one Polar expedition records that it found the Eskimos wearing these "jumps" or loose jackets.

In the seventeen hundreds "jumps" became feminine, in the form of a kind of loose stays, chiefly worn as a sort of undress.

Then, in the eighteen hundreds, the admiralty took notice of the word as a "jumper." It is officially mentioned as one of the new "rigs" of the lower deck.

From this curious ancestry has evolved the jumper of the girls of today!



A "Four" That Sets A New Standard The 1923 Buick Four Touring—\$885

In beauty of appearance, dependability and economy of operation the Buick four-cylinder five-passenger Touring has established an entirely new standard for four-cylinder cars.

Its low body with its clean, straight lines, accentuated by the high radiator and straight hood, give it a long, racy appearance that is new to cars of its class. Massive crown fenders add to this distinction, as do the snug-fitting, shapely top and the handsome drum-type head and cowl lamps.

And with this beauty has come a new riding comfort. The seats are deep and low with full leg room in both compartments. The steering column has been changed in position to increase driving ease and the gear shift lever has been raised to meet the driver's hand. A transmission lock, a windshield adjustable from the inside, and a transmission-driven speedometer likewise are among the many new refinements of this model.

Material changes also have been made in motor, chassis, and body construction which contribute still further to the wonderful performance record characteristic of Buick cars for twenty years.

The Buick line for 1923 comprises fourteen models: Four—2 Pass. Roadster, \$885; 5 Pass. Touring, \$885; 5 Pass. Coupe, \$1175; 6 Pass. Sedan, \$1395; 6 Pass. Touring Sedan, \$1325; Six—2 Pass. Roadster, \$1175; 5 Pass. Touring, \$1195; 6 Pass. Touring Sedan, \$1395; 6 Pass. Sedan, \$1385; 4 Pass. Coupe, \$1895; 7 Pass. Touring, \$1455; 7 Pass. Sedan, \$2195; Sport Roadster, \$1625; Sport Touring, \$1675. Prices f. o. b. Flint. Ask about the G. M. A. C. Purchase Plan, which provides for deferred payments.

D-4-NP

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
FLINT, MICHIGAN

This Car is Now on display on our Floor.

ACTON BROS.

DEALERS
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them

Notice to Taxpayers

We, or one of our deputies will be at the following named places on the dates set out for the purpose of assessing your property and collecting your taxes. Please meet us where most convenient:

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13	Arnold
MONDAY, SEPT. 18	Prentiss
TUESDAY, SEPT. 19	Cool Springs
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20	Ceralvo
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21	Pt. Pleasant
FRIDAY, SEPT. 22	Centertown
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23	Rockport
MONDAY, OCT. 2	Bells Run
TUESDAY, OCT. 3	Ralph
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4	Magan
THURSDAY, OCT. 5	Deanfield
FRIDAY, OCT. 6	Herbert
SATURDAY, OCT. 7	Fordsville
MONDAY, OCT. 9	Narrows
TUESDAY, OCT. 10	Dundee
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11	Rosing
THURSDAY, OCT. 12	Horse Branch
FRIDAY, OCT. 13	Hefflin
SATURDAY, OCT. 14	Beaver Dam
TUESDAY, OCT. 17	Shreve
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18	Olaton
THURSDAY, OCT. 19	Buford
FRIDAY, OCT. 20	Smallhouse
SATURDAY, OCT. 21	Simmons

G. A. RALPH, Sheriff,

ROY F. KEOWN, Tax Com'r.

SHORT FLASHES

San Francisco is receiving concerts broadcast at Schenectady, N. Y.

In New York a squad of soldiers was drilled in an army building at the commands of a superior on Governor's island.

At the Pacific coast seaside resorts, instead of buying them from a peddler, the young ladies are on the "jumper" and "jumper" line between swimsuits and radio sets.

Educational experts say that radio will prove of great assistance in the development of the minds of subnormal children. The great obstacle in their education has been inability to arouse interest. It is believed that radio will greatly stimulate such interest.

And now it is the dentists who are profiting by radio. It is a great advantage to keep the mind of a patient off his troubles. When a radio earpiece is clamped on, what registers on the ears of the sufferer makes him more or less indifferent to what is going on in his mouth. Great possibilities for the soothing talker.

GREAT PLANT IN MELBOURNE

Australian City Is Building Radio Station for Direct Communication With Great Britain.

The work of establishing the mammoth Australian radio station in Melbourne for direct communication with Great Britain has been begun.

The stations for overseas traffic will be about three times as powerful as a European station today. It will take two years to build the central and feeder stations are completed. As a normal performance the chief station will be able to speak direct over 12,000 miles for the greater part of any working day.

Receiving and sending stations to correspond will be built in Canada during the same period. The plant for the main station will be imported from England, but the plant for the feeder stations will be manufactured in Australia, one for each of the states.

The combined cost of all these stations will be about \$5,000,000. The main station will consist of a transmitter and receiver terminal thirty miles apart, the latter including twenty-four towers each 900 feet high spread over a square mile.

The wireless rates will be one-third less than the present cable rates to Europe.

By special arrangements we are now able to offer

The Daily Courier-Journal

AND THE

The Hartford Herald

Both one year, by mail, for only \$5.60

This offer applies to renewals as well as new subscriptions, but only to people living in Kentucky, Tennessee or Indiana. New subscriptions may, if desired, start at a later date, and renewals will date from expiration of present ones.

If you prefer an evening newspaper, you may substitute The Louisville Times for The Courier-Journal.

Send or bring your orders to the office of

The Hartford Herald
HARTFORD, KY.

HARTFORD HERALD, ONLY \$1.50 THE YEAR

MARTIN'S STRATEGY

By WINIFRED DUNBAR

Copyright, 1922, Western Newspaper Union.

"Martin, I'm in a sore peck of trouble!" spoke Robert Grant, lending man of Grafton.

"Sorry, Judge. Can I help you out of it in any way?" questioned Martin Blake, one of the humble ones of the village.

"I'm afraid not," replied Mr. Grant in a really worried and mournful tone of voice. "I've put my foot in it bad and deep. I'd give a lot to get back on the solid rock. I declare, it's getting on my nerves and I dread seeing my wife."

To have the judge almost make a confidant of him stunned Martin and raised his hopes visibly.

Those hopes of the ardent young man centered about the homeliest girl in Grafton—Jessie, the judge's only daughter. Martin loved her from the depths of his heart and Jessie as fervently returned the sentiment.

The sudden acquisition of quite a fortune from a relative had given the judge some new grand ideas. Martin was poor, Jessie was an heiress. The match was unequal. He cast about removing to a more aristocratic town. He cut quite a swath, he fancied, going with his family to a fashionable watering place.

He had just returned looking both tired and dismal.

"You see, it's all along of my wanting to get to a bigger town, Martin," somewhat sheepishly explained the judge. "When we started on our outing I gave orders to put up the old home here for sale."

"Yes, I heard of that," nodded Martin.

"I also gave my lawyer a power of attorney to act for me. Well, he has sold it."

"And I've got to talk out my misery to somebody. My wife made a terrible scene. I came on here because this Mr. Morgan was here today. I offered him back his money. I doubled it. No use. He said it was the ideal place he had been looking after for years and his wife and children were equally pleased with it. They're coming here tomorrow to look it over to plan some improvements."

"Judge," said Martin, "I see a way out of this."

"You do?" cried the judge eagerly. "Martin," he added, "there is not much I wouldn't do for you if you help me out of this awful dilemma," and he grasped the hand of the young man fervently.

"Judge, leave it all to me," said Martin grandly.

That afternoon Martin visited first an old colored man of numerous family at the edge of town.

When, the next morning, the new prospective residents arrived, they found Martin bustling about assuming the role of a person who had been deputized to overlook the place.

"I declare! what is that horrible odor?" exclaimed Mrs. Morgan, as she entered the house.

Martin pointed to the plumber hammering at some pipes, mumbled something about "humming for sewer gas," and hustled outside after whispering to the plumber "to use some more of that chemical."

A series of frightful screams soon issued from the cellar. Up the stairs came a flying one of the misses of the family.

She was fairly hysterical, she nearly fainted away. Two snakes, a toad and some frogs had crossed her path in the cellar!

Next door to the Grant place was a small house that had been vacant for years. It was temporarily occupied that day, however. In fact, the artist Martin had especially hired Mr. Edmund Brown, whitewasher, and his numerous family to take possession of the domicile.

Mrs. Morgan, inspecting the garden, came to a halt as an open space in the shrubbery showed the dividing fence. Beyond it a great washing flaunted from the clothesline. A fat man was bustling about, with one half dozen plectanines at her heels. Old Eph was splashing wood. On the fence sat four ebony cherubs eating bread and butter.

"For meety's sake!" cried Mr. Morgan—"who are they?"

"Your neighbors," responded Martin glibly—"very well behaved people, too."

"But—black!" almost shrieked the sensitive lady and collapsed in a garden seat.

That settled it. Within the hour Mr. Morgan was down to the office of the lawyer. Willingly he canceled the contract of purchase and received back his forfeit money.

A telegram brought Mr. Grant to the village, jubilant and excited.

"You made it, didn't you?" he cried, slapping Martin on the shoulder in a truly fatherly way.

"Yes, sir," replied Martin modestly. "Now then, what can I do for you in appreciation of your good endeavors?"

"Can't you guess?" queried Martin, looking the judge straight in the eyes. "I think I can," was the response, with a grim smile. "My big ideas have come down a peg, Martin, and so have I. You seem to know how to manage things. All right—you shall be my business agent."

"And Jessie?"

"Oh, of course she will want to be your partner!"

HOW

FAMOUS COLORED CHECKS

CAME TO POPULAR FAVOR.

—Sir Walter Scott's black-and-white tweed trousers figured in a paper dealing with the designing and coloring of Scotch tweeds read at a textile congress held at Hallowick some time ago. The famous author was one of the earliest wearers of tweed, and the first pieces were made in the black-and-white design.

Colored checks were introduced by accident. A manufacturer had a number of pieces and the while was so impure and dirty-looking that they could not be sold. Then someone suggested that if the pieces were dyed brown the defect would be covered. The suggestion was acted upon and a new check of black and brown was the result.

The new color was sent to London and sold rapidly. It was a short step to dye black and green and black and blue, and to make broken checks, and the trade increased amazingly.

It was now possible for a lady to have a reversible skirt made up in such a way that she might appear at one time in a modest blue and at another in the fashion of her clan.

VICTIM OF OWN HANDIWORK

How Maker of Boston Stocks Came to Be First to Undergo the Punishment.

When Boston was a little Puritan village, the favorite mode of punishment for small misdemeanors was to place the culprit in the stocks. By a curious chance the first person to be so punished after the stocks were constructed was the carpenter who made them. The record relates that "Edward Palmer, for his extortion, taking 1 pound, 11 shillings, 7 pence for the plank and woodwork of Boston stocks, is fined 5 pounds and censured to be set an hour in the stocks."

They dealt in strange punitive measures in those days. It was the practice, in the case of persons guilty of "exorbitancy of the tongue in railing and scolding," either to gag the offender or set him—more frequently her—in a ducking-stool to be dipped three times in some convenient pond. Another measure was to place the guilty party's tongue in a cleft stick, and in this manner to stand him up to the ridicule of the public.

How High Birds Fly.

Astronomical methods have been successfully applied to the solution of a mooted question as to the height of night flights of migrating birds. Two telescopes were placed at measured distances apart (from ten to twenty-one feet), on an east and west line, and with them two observers simultaneously watched the moon. The track of birds flying across the face of the moon were noted by each observer independently on a lunar chart, ready at his side. The tracks, being projected from separate points of observation, of course, were not identical in position and their distance apart furnished the basis for a calculation of the "parallax" of the flying birds. Two sets of observations in one case were made, in May and October. The deduced heights above the ground varied from 1,400 to 5,400 feet. The last, however, was an extreme case, most of the measures running from 1,500 to 2,500 or 3,000 feet.

How "Gophers" Are Cleared.

The name "gopher," which is applied to quite a variety of creatures in various sections of the American continent, is a corruption of the French "gambier," meaning a honeycomb. It was applied by the early French settlers to a number of burrowing animals from their habit of honeycombing the earth.

In Canada and Illinois the name is today applied to the gray burrowing squirrel and in Wisconsin to the gray striped squirrel which, in this section, is called a chipmunk. In Missouri a gopher is a brown pouched rat. In Georgia he is a snake, and in Florida he is a turtle. Minnesota's called the gopher state from the fact that the striped squirrel was formerly found there in great numbers.

How Machine Cuts Mortar.

A special machine, which is intended for cutting out the mortar between bricks, is described with illustration in a late issue of Popular Mechanics Magazine. It consists of a small wheel which is operated at 3,500 revolutions per minute by a flexible shaft from a one-fourth horsepower electric motor. A case, partly covering the wheel, extends down to form a handle, and a safety guard is provided to protect the operator's hands from flying bits of mortar. Wheels of various thicknesses are supplied so that they may be changed to fit layers of mortar of different width.

How to Solder Aluminum.

To solder aluminum, first make a soldering bit from a piece of $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch round or square aluminum. Next, tin the parts to be soldered with a composition of 81 per cent tin, 16 per cent aluminum, and 3 per cent copper.

After the copper has fused, the aluminum should be added little by little, stirring the mixture thoroughly all the time. The tin and a small portion of tallow should be added. Do not overheat the composition.—Popular Science Monthly.

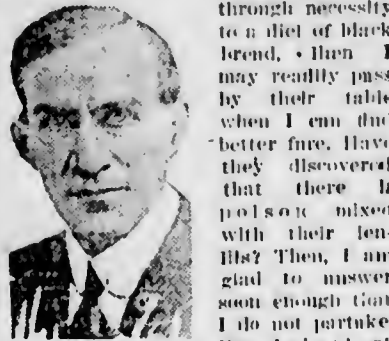
Delusive Dainties

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Let me not eat of their dainties.—Isaiah 44:4.

If the workers of iniquity mentioned in the earlier part of this verse have been driven through necessity to a diet of black bread, then I may readily pass by their table when I can do better fare. Have they discovered that there is poison mixed with their lentils? Then, I am glad to answer soon enough that I do not partake, but dainties?



This is different. Quite likely it is better than the fare to which I am accustomed. To refuse to eat is to reject something pleasant.

And so it is; the line must be drawn between the pleasant, but harmful; and the less pleasant, but holy. The Christian is saved by time and he follows One whose ways directly into this portion of Scripture, for he forfeited the sweet morsels and the elaborate banquets, and accepted the longer and thirst by the way, leading to the cross.

There are other dainties upon which one may feed best as those which are pleasant to the appetite. Dainties of literature, dainties of apparel, dainties of literature, dainties of adornment. No many people possess all of these at once and few people possess many of them. But Christian people have one of the dainties in which they have settled that there are dainties they are willing to do without. Not only that they have only considered things they would prefer to do without because over against them is something of greater worth than they all. Happy the man who has fully decided that Lazarus at the gate is richer than the man who fares sumptuously every day. Lazarus has tomorrow stored away in the safety-deposit box of the grace of God, but for the man at whose gate he lies, tomorrow spells everlasting bankruptcy.

The children of Israel "went after the nations that were round about them, concerning whom the Lord had charged them that they should not do like them." (II Kings 17:15.) The Prophet Amos pictures them as a people who "abound in sapientialities." Thus they claimed these cheap and peevish things while they turned from the sure covenant and the unfailing providence of God. Through the eye they saw and through the ear they heard and through the lusts of the flesh they went after the delusive sights and songs and deeds exemplified by the idol worshippers in their neighborhood. We must guard against the same sinful tendency today. Since our Lord Jesus Christ paid the entire debt and we receive His grace without money and without price, we must consider that He does not save us that we may lightly regard His will.

Make of it what we may, the Christian is a pilgrim and a stranger on the earth, a pilgrim journeying home and a stranger on a sphere where his Lord was crucified. There is a vast difference between our living in the neighborhood and our allowing the neighborhood, to live its God-defying program in our souls.

What are those dainties when carefully examined? Men risk all for them, but the ardent quest is a delusion. Do they imply indulgence of appetite? What if with it is the sunless of physical health? Is it that one lingers for fame? What if with the ambition for distinction comes also the betrayal of the most enthusiastic batters of all those who urged us on? Did you pay all for beauty? And did you with it become possessors of the virus of incurable disease? But these are only illustrations of the fact that the many dainties of the wicked have fellowships from which they never permanently part company. Happy the day when a man draws the dividing line between good and bad with daring fire so that to go down to the had means to him that he would have to pass through the flame.

O, it is great to step over the line that divides between things and Jesus. Just to see Him with the eyes of the heart until the glory of His face shines upon the things men consider dainties and reveals how easily they decay or how quickly they leave or how great are the losses they bring with them. But do not begin by trying to cross that line, begin by receiving Jesus Christ. This moment it may be forbidden dainties, but the next it is, Jesus saves. The forbidden dainties will claim you until you receive Him. What you have may seem all attractive until He is yours.

But I have dainties of which the workers of iniquity cannot partake. Have you never partaken of (what?) Then come to the feast. They will appear at their full value one day when we who are in bottles of humiliation now, shall find "mortality swallowed up of life." There is the grace of God for us. No earthly field yields it. It brings all the bounty: Love, joy, peace, long suffering, goodness, fidelity, meekness, temperance! Such dainties! Come to the feast. Drop your loaded basket as if enroute to a picnic, for here "there is enough and to spare." What you can bring will perish; what God provides never fails.

HOW

ULTRA-MICROBES MAY BE USED TO FIGHT DISEASE.

—In the great realm of Nature every creature preys upon its fellows. Even microbes, the tiniest living things that the most powerful microscope enables us to see, are, for their size, as voracious as the most savage lions.

And now comes an amazing discovery made at the famous Pasteur Institute in Paris. Microbes themselves are attacked, weakened, and finally killed by creatures so vastly smaller than their own minute bodies that we can never hope to see them, however much the microscope is developed.

These creatures—ultra-microbes—can be isolated, bred, and strengthened until they are ready to full like an avenging host upon the germs of disease. Once research has enabled us to enlist as allies the teeny battalions of these tiny friends, we shall be able to wage a relentless war on sickness.

When, for instance, we are able to turn loose the ultra-microbe of typhoid fever into suspected water supplies, one of our worst scourges will become a thing of the past.

IS PROTECTED BY NATURE

How the Bubble Bug of British Gulana Is Enabled to Defy Its Many Enemies.

The bubble bug, a native of British Gulana, is quite as interesting as its name suggests. When the insect is immature, we learn from Mr. William Beebe in the Atlantic Monthly, it wraps itself for safety in a kind of froth of small bubbles.

When the bug has formed a large drop of a clear liquid it forces it into the air as a bubble and then forces out an insuperable amount of oil or dissolved wax and mixes it with the clear liquid; that toughens the bubbles, which continue to pile up until the insect is buried deep.

To penetrate the mass is an unpleasant achievement for small marauders. I have draped a big pile of bubbles, says Mr. Beebe, round the beak of an insect-eating bird and watched it shake its head and wipe its beak in evident disgust.

The bug does three wonderful things with the clear liquid that it exudes—it distills sweet water, it draws nourishment, and it adds to its blood and its tissues a pungent flavor that will safeguard it against the attacks of birds and lizards.

Little by little its wings swell to full spread and strongly muscled grow in its hind legs, which in time will shoot it through great distances; and pigment of the most brilliant yellow and black forms on the coverings of its wings. When at last it creeps forth through the filmy web of bubbles it is immature no longer, but a brilliant frog-hopper.

How Grasshoppers Are Destroyed.

Almost as big as a sparrow and endowed with the appetite of an ostrich, the western grasshopper, moving in great clouds, can soon devastate a farm upon which they alight. Their numbers have been kept down in a measure by scattering through the fields a poisoned bran mash, flavored with fruit. A half dozen different preparations were set in the path of these pests to ascertain which they preferred, and vanilla was a warm favorite, though the first place had to be awarded to a dish of acetic acid. This had no fewer than 379 patrons out of 2,074, while the vanilla, second choice, had 242. This discovery will lead to the manufacture of a bait which will certainly reduce the size of these visiting aggregations.

How Beers Use Tobacco.

We regard ammonia as the best thing to alleviate pain from mosquito bites, but in South Africa the floors always use tobacco, whether the attacking insect be a mosquito or wasp. This tobacco is of granular character, very light in weight, and so dry that it can be smoked in a large pipe, with a metal cover; otherwise the little white clouds usually found on the velvet will speedily bear it away. The beer usually carries his tobacco in a coat pocket, and if a rider needs him on the road with a request for some tobacco he presents his temporary acquaintance with a handful.

How Auto Industry Has Grown.

In 1899 the investment in the automobile industry was \$5,708,000 and this amount of capital was utilized in producing 3,700 cars; 20 years later the capital was estimated at \$1,800,000,000 and the car production was 1,374,300—a 390-fold increase in capitalization and a 500-fold increase in production. In 1900 there were 13,399 cars in the industry with annual wages of \$8,310,000; five years later there were 651,450 employees and the wage roll was \$813,713,000.

How Epilepsy Is Fought.

Professor Trucello, surgeon commander in the Italian navy and lecturer on nervous diseases in the University of Rome, reports great success in treating epilepsy with tetrahydrate of boron and potassium. In eight cases in an asylum four patients ceased to have attacks, while the other four were so far improved that they behaved better and were less violent.

WHY

Minutes and Hours Came to Be Computed at Sixty

"Sixty seconds make a minute, 60 minutes make an hour." You used to say that as often as you did "10 mills make a cent, 10 cents make a dime and 10 dimes make a dollar."

It is believed, in fact, certain learned men have said it has been proved that the scheme of dividing the hour into 60 parts and the minute into 60 parts was invented or devised by the ancient Babylonians long centuries before the Christian era. It is one of the ways of counting that which has gone unchanged during the past 5,000 or 10,000 years.

Along with the decimal system in modern Babylon there was the sexagesimal system based upon the count by sixties and originating in the discovery that there is no number which has so many divisors as 60, for it can be divided without a remainder by 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 30.

Babylonians divided the sun's path into 24 passages, a passage being about four and a half miles. The astronomers of that time in Babylon compared the progress of the sun during one hour to the progress that would be made by a good walker in the same length of time, each going about one passage, or four and one-half miles. Thus the whole course of the sun, so the wise astronomers of Babylon thought, was 24 passages or 240 degrees or 24 hours, and each passage or hour was divided into 60 parts, which we call minutes.

The story is that Hipparchus, the Greek philosopher, who lived a century and a half before Christ, introduced the Babylonian hour into Europe and we have counted the time of day in seconds, minutes and hours ever since.

MATTER OF SELF-PROTECTION

Why Signatures in the Form of a Round "R" Were at One Time Advisable.

The most generally accepted belief is that the practice of signing a protest or petition in a circle (now known as a "round robin") originated in France, where, as protests from state authorities were regarded by government officials as little less than mutiny, there was a natural desire to keep the order of signing secret.

The most noted "round robin" in the English language is probably one that originated at a dinner in the house of Sir Josiah Reynolds. Among those attending were Edmund Burke, Edward Gibbon and others famous in the world of letters, all of whom were friends or acquaintances of Oliver Goldsmith.

The epiphany written for the poet by Doctor Johnson became a topic of discussion, and various changes were suggested. These, it was agreed, should be submitted for the doctor's consideration. When the question arose as to who should propose them to him it was suggested that a "round robin" was the best means of solving the difficulty. Despite his fiery disposition, Doctor Johnson, it is said, accepted the "robin" in the spirit in which it was intended.

Easiest Way Out.

Recently the Women had a friend visiting her from the South. She enjoyed immensely the friend's stories of Aunt Drusilla, a negro mammy of the "old school," and her daughter Sally. One of Aunt Drusilla's proudest days was when the first grandchild—a girl—was born. "The friend, laden with some things for the mother and little plebeian, went to see them. On asking Aunt Drusilla what she intended calling the new baby she was greatly amused by the answer:

"Yo' see, Miss' Kate, I is bound I should be called after you and your sister, M' Rosalind. But then I sere to Sally if we calls her Kate Miss' Rosalind with all and, and if we says Rosalind you won't like it, so I jest decided to name her Katie Rosalind and call her Gladys."—Chicago Journal.

FUNNY MR. FESS

"Our labor is in better spirit and a better relation between labor and capital is displayed by a willingness to get together and find through mutual agreement a lower level of cost of production."—Representative Fess (Rep., Ohio), in prepared address in the House of Representatives.

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Hartford Herald, \$1.50 the year

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GULO COUNTY DIRECTORY

OFFICIAL

CIRCUIT CLERK

Convenes first Monday in March, May and July; third Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

Each term continues 12 judicial days.

Judge—George B. Wilson, Owensboro.

County Attorney—Glen C. Cary, Calhoun.

Clerk—Frank Black.

Master Commissioner—J. H. Ellis.

Trustee Jury Fund—L. H. Buchanan.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Convene first Monday in each month.

Judge—H. R. Wedding.

County Atty.—Glen C. Martin.

Clerk—Glen Ramsey.

Sherriff—G. A. Ralpe; Deputies: Mack Cook, Iris Bender, George P. Jones.

Jailor—Nathaniel Gindon.

QUARTERLY COMMISSIONERS

Judge—H. R. Wedding.

Convene first Monday in each month.

USUAL COMMISSIONERS

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QUARTER

"H. I."

By FLORENCE MELLISH

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"Come in, Lois," called plain, sensible Miss Buffum.

Lois Parmenter dropped upon her favorite stool, clasping her slim hands about her knees.

"This room is an oasis. How do you manage it? Is it this braided rug or those Turkey red curtains?"

Miss Buffum looked up from the yellow-colored skirt she was darning. "I guess it's flimsy bird," she answered, with an affectionate glance toward a cage which held an aged canary.

"Letters, Lois? No, had I?"

"The worst."

"Is it from those editors?" Miss Buffum's tone implied that those editors had reached the limit of her forbearance.

"Yes, just listen. This is from the Mirror: 'Sorry to return 'Between the Rivers.' Your description of river country is ripping, but the fiction market is governed by the same laws that govern the cash market, the law of demand and supply. What our readers want is H. I. and H. I. up to us to see that they get it, but more H. I. in your stories, and we'll be glad to print them.'"

"Isn't that the limit? Coddish, indeed! This is from the North Star. 'We are returning 'Bedouin's Garden' with regret. It's total lack of H. I. renders it unavailable for our columns.'"

"But, Lois, if that 'H. I.' is what you want, why don't you put some of it in?"

"I haven't time to do that what is it. Do you know, Miss Buffum?"

"Don't you? I haven't any idea of it."

Miss Buffum seemed to forget the girl in her womanly sympathy as she might have wrapped her in the old maid shawl.

"You'll make good, Lois. I tried that garden story. I could not do it. But why didn't you come out herself?"

"She did, once."

"But she didn't stay long."

"She had lots to do, and so have I. Lois sprang up. 'Good-bye, Miss Buffum.'"

"Why, Lois? You're bright as the morning sun. How could you forget that?"

"What do you think? There's a big box in the hall of H. I."

"Lois Parmenter? How do you know what it's full of? You haven't been looking into it?"

"Certainly not. I didn't have a glance. But I'll go in and look at it."

"Oh, that story for 'Harvey'?"

"But why of this position?" said Lois.

"For the 'Harvey' are given with meanness. The going by the next train. Will it be asking too much of you to look after 'Harvey'?"

"Miss Buffum, not enough—if you need go."

Miss Buffum packed her skirt with a sigh for the negative sort of business.

When Lois came in a little later for dinner she noticed an unusual atmosphere in the dining room. The new member, Victoria Lambert, who was visiting an old friend, the son of the late Mrs. Rand, was almost crying, and the members of the household looked curiously at her.

"That's a good experience, Mr. L.," he said.

"Life is full of good experiences," returned Mr. L.

Then, suddenly, he turned to Lois.

The new member, Victoria Lambert, who was visiting an old friend, the son of the late Mrs. Rand, was almost crying, and the members of the household looked curiously at her.

"A good experience," he continued.

"Very much like you, Mr. L.," she said.

"The experience is good," he said.

"I will be glad to hear of it," he said.

"Do you? That must be great," he said.

"Very much like you, Mr. L.," she said.

"I will be glad to hear of it," he said.

"Do you? That must be great," he said.

"Very much like you, Mr. L.," she said.

"I will be glad to hear of it," he said.

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"Very much like you, Mr. L.," she said.

"I will be glad to hear of it," he said.

LOCAL DASHES

Messrs. Alvin Ross and Estlin Brown, of Centertown, paid us a welcome call while in this city on business Friday.

Mr. V. L. Fulkerson has returned from Flint, Mich., where he went to procure at the factory and drive through a new Buick car for Acton Bros., city.

Messrs. John H. Barnes and W. O. Barnes, of Beaver Dam, were in Hartford on business Monday morning and were welcome visitors at this office.

The Hartford Parent-Teachers Association will meet at the High School building tomorrow afternoon at 2:30. All patrons and friends of the school are invited.

Miss Eva Taylor has returned from an extended motor trip through the East in company with her sister, Mrs. B. F. Zimmerman, Dr. Zimmerman and son, Buerke, of Louisville.

Mr. Waltham Brooks, city, was the victim of an accident which proved painful but not serious when a revolver which he was handling was discharged, the bullet penetrating his right hand.

Miss Lella Glenn, instructor in English, Central City High School, accompanied by little Miss Anna Francis Perkins, of the Muhlenberg metropolis, spent the week-end as the guests of Miss Glenn's parents, Judge and Mrs. J. S. Glenn.

Messrs. S. T. Barnett, V. C. Hocker and J. A. Bellamy, composing the County Board of Drainage Commissioners and the Engineer in Charge, John B. Wilson, will make a final trip of inspection over the Roy Muffet Public Ditch, which has just been completed.

A meeting was held at the court house yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the interest of the Dark Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Association. It was especially intended for the local business men who were especially invited and whose help and support were asked for.

Bro. Ding, a Chinese student of Georgetown College, delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture at the Hartford Baptist Church Monday night on Chinese life and customs and his own experience in the Orient and since coming to this country. He was heard by a very large and appreciative audience.

"Herald Square" sure did back in the twilight Saturday night during the closing hours of our Subscription Contest. The friends of the candidates and the paper thronged the office, and adjacent streets from shortly after sundown until the final results were made known about eleven o'clock. The occasion was peculiarly reminiscent of the enthusiastic crowds of election night after a red-hot campaign.

Mr. William J. Duffy, of Dunth, Minn., who has been conducting the Herald Subscription Contest for the last several weeks, accompanied by his assistant, Mr. Wallace Katen, of Union City, Tenn., will leave this morning for Smithville, Tenn., where they will put on another contest for the Roll-Over Circulation Co., of which Mr. Duffy is the head. We are indeed sorry to see our good friends leaving us.

Why One Should Read Lamb.

So you ask me again why you should read Lamb, and I answer: first, because he has always something to say and conveys his thought without mauling it in blanketing; second, because in antique fancy, quip, oddity, whimsical jest, humor, wit and irony, rare gifts all, he is a supreme master; third, because his limitations and tragedies were, like ours, many, but his courage in facing them, his courage, was cheerful and invincible; . . . and, fourth, because he has taken the beauty and flavor for his subjects and sheds fresh and beautiful light upon them.—S. E. Mals.

Why the Turkey Died.

Mr. Smart did not allow his debts much time to discharge their liabilities, and he had the effrontery to call on a customer for the collection of a bill on Christmas day. "I have called," he began, "to ascertain when you intend to pay me the cash you owe?"

"Well, sir," replied the debtor, who was enjoying his Christmas dinner, "I am at the end of my resources; in fact, I have nothing to pay anyone, and I can see grim poverty staring me in the face."

"That being so, I fail to see why you should be enjoying the luxury of a turkey," added the creditor angrily.

"Alas," said the debtor mournfully, "I couldn't afford to keep."

ANNOUNCING

The Arrival Of The
New Fall Merchandise

This is September. The month that ushers in new activities. Every man, woman and child is extended a cordial invitation to come into the Store to see the new apparel for Fall and the cheery new home things, indispensable now that the family turns its thoughts to evenings indoors. Besides decided attractiveness, merchandise here is laden with value. Lower prices on even more than ever desirable merchandise makes buying opportunities large. You can order anything from us by mail—if it don't suit, send it back.

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OWENSBORO, Where Courtesy Reigns. KENTUCKY

COL. PASSONNEAU SPEAKS
AT FORDSVILLE

Col. Joseph Passonneau, District Organizer of the Dark Tobacco

Growers' Co-Operative Association,

spoke to a large audience of tobacco growers at Fordsville last Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The

meeting was held in the High School auditorium and was presided over by Mr. S. O. Keown, Vice Chairman

of the Ohio County organization, who introduced the speaker. A

forceful address was delivered by Col. Passonneau in which he outlined

the history and methods of co-operative marketing as successfully tried

out in California and the Burley section of Kentucky. He pointed out

the benefits which can be realized by the growers of the weed, only

through organization and collective bargaining. Most flattering reports

were given of the progress of the drive for pool pledges in the other

counties of the Green River district.

At the close of the address the assemblage voted unanimously in favor of the Co-Operative Association and a number of growers signed

pooling contracts.

CONFERENCE YEAR CLOSES

Next Sunday will be the closing services of the Conference year for the Methodist Church in Hartford.

There will be services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.

Everyone is invited to worship with us and let's make the last service the most inspiring one of the year. The prospects for good reports from all the churches on the charge are good. One church having already reported in full on all claims. The pastor will leave for

Conference at Central City on Tuesday, so it is necessary to have all reports in hand by Monday evening.

Your presence at these closing services will be accepted as a token of your good wishes.

T. T. FRAZIER, Pastor.

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Pencils, Pens, Tablets, Rulers, Erasers, Ink, Crayons, and in fact most anything in the school line.

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